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AND

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ACC

ACCOMMODATION, in Philosophy, the Application of one Thing, by Analogy, to another.

Thus to know by *Accommodation*, is to know it by the Idea of a similar Thing referr'd thereto.

A Prophecy of Scripture is said to be fulfill'd various Ways; *Properly*, as when a thing foretold comes to pass; and *Improperly*, or *by way of Accommodation*, when an Event happens to any Place or People, like to what fell out some time before to another. Thus, the Words of *Isaiah*, spoke to those of his own Time, are said to be fulfill'd in those who liv'd in our Saviour's; and are *accommodated* to them: *Ye Hypocrites, well did* Isaias *prophesy of you*, &c. which same Words, St. *Paul* afterwards *accommodates* to the *Jews* of his Time. This Method of explaining Scripture by *Accommodation*, serves as a Key for solving of some of the Difficulties relating to the Prophecies.

On many Occasions, a Man finds it expedient to translate by *Accommodation*: Thus, the Word *Librarius*, Scrivener, may be translated, by *Accommodation*, a *Printer*, as it originally signifies those who made it their Business to furnish Copies of Books, before the Invention of Printing.

Accommodation, is also used for an amicable Agreement, or Composition between the two contending Parties. The Process is grown so intricate and perplex'd, that there is no Hopes of getting out of it but by an *Accommodation*.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, the entire Execution, Atchievement, or fulfilling of something propos'd, or undertaken.

The *Accomplishment* of the Prophecies of the Old Testament, in the Person of our Saviour, is the great Mark of his being the Messiah.

There are two Ways of *accomplishing* a Prophecy; *directly* and by *Accommodation*.

The Reverend Mr. *Sykes* has a particular Inquiry into the Meaning of those Words us'd by the Evangelist, *That it might be fulfill'd*, or accomplished, *which was spoke by the Prophets*; where he shews, that the Word *fulfill'd*, does not necessarily refer to a Prediction of a future Event *accomplish'd*; but frequently a mere Accommodation of Words, borrow'd from some other Author, and accommodated to the present Occasion.

ACID, any thing which affects the Tongue with a Sense of Sharpness, and Sourness.

ACI

Acids are usually divided into *manifest* and *dubious*.

The *manifest Acids*, are those above defined, which impress the Idea sensibly. Such are *Vinegar*, and its Spirit; the Juices of *Citrons*, *Oranges*, Spirit of *Nitre*, Spirit of *Alumn*, Spirit of *Vitriol*, Spirit of *Sulphur per Campanam*, Spirit of *Sea Salt*, &c.

Dubious Acids, are those which do not retain enough of the *Acid* Nature to give sensible Marks thereof on the Taste, but agree with the *manifest Acids* in some other Properties, sufficient to refer 'em to the same Class. Hence it appears that there are some Characters of *Acidity* more general than that of the sharp Taste; tho 'tis that Taste is chiefly regarded in the Denomination.

The great and general Criterion, then, of *Acids*, is, that they make a violent Effervescence, [*which is a light Ebullition or a strong intestine Motion, produced in a Liquor, by the first Action of Heat, without any notable Separation of Parts*] when mix'd with another sort of Bodies, called *Alkalies*.

Yet is not this Property alone universally to be depended on, to determine a Body an *Acid*, without the joint Consideration of the Taste, and the Changes of Colour producible in other Bodies thereby. To distinguish *dubious Acids* from Alcalies, mix 'em with a blue Tincture of Violets: If they turn it red, they are of the *Acid* Tribe; if green, *Alkaline*.

Acids are all the Tribe of Salts; and compose a particular Species thereof, called *Acid Salts*.

Add, that the *Acid* Salts are all found to be volatile; by which they are distinguish'd from the rest, which are either fix'd, or at least have a urinous, instead of an *acid* Taste.

[In our next will be somewhat from Sir *Isaac Newton*.]

Tantum relligio potuit suadere malorum! Lucret.
Isn't that Religion all o'er Devil,
Which can perswade to so much Evil!

MEN of the most exact Understanding find their private Opinions so liable to Errors, that they are always doubtful of their own Sufficiency; so none are more ready to recede from such Opinions when Argument and Reason convince them of their Falacy: But it is not thus with weak Minds; for these being

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unable to determine their Judgments by the ſevere Laws of Truth, are contented without Examination, to embrace any Set of Principles that Prejudice or Education have already calculated for their Uſe; and for theſe they contend with the utmoſt Impatience and Warmth, becauſe in this Caſe, Aſſurance ſupplies the Place of Truth, and unbounded Paſſion paſſes for unanſwerable Reaſon, or commendable Zeal. But Society being cemented by our Moral Duties, and thoſe Duties founded in Reaſon, whoever ſtrikes at this Foundation, opens a Door to the Inroads of Injuſtice, Ingratitude, and every other enormous Vice, againſt which Reaſon oppoſes her ſelf as a faithful Guardian; and conſequently that Diſpoſition of Mind which would enforce any Doctrine upon us contrary to Reaſon, is deſtructive of Morality, and the very Bane of Society.

But as this is too plain to be contradicted, the ſubtle Guides of the *Roman* Church have introduc'd a long and familiar Uſe of unintelligible Words which are ſubſtituted in the Place of Reaſon, and to which they conſtantly recur with their uſual Sophiſtry, when their Abſurdities are expos'd in too ſtrong a Light: They keep this Cloud over their deluded Votaries, juſt burſting with its Thunder whenever their inquiſitive Folly would pry into the ſecret Crimes of ſome introducted Brother; not knowing how ſoon human Frailties may make the Caſe their own; and terrify'd with the dreadful Apprehenſions of expoſing the Sanctity of their Lives to the vulgar Cenſure of Lay-Reaſon, they ſecure themſelves behind this Veil, and cry out againſt the nefarious Wretch who ſhall dare expoſe their *CHURCH* to Danger or Contempt.

As it lies very much in my Way, I ſhall beg Leave to bring a known Inſtance of this Kind, from a celebrated Writer of the *Engliſh* Memoirs.—— "When *Henry* the Second had "preferr'd Archbiſhop *Becket*, and committed "to him the Education of the Prince, the Clergy had got their Juriſdiction very much en"larg'd and ſtrengthen'd; but the King (*ſome "Time after*) calling his Parliament, propoun"ded that ſuch of the Clergy as ſhould be "convicted of any heinous Offence, ſhould loſe "the Privilege of the *CHURCH*, and be pu"niſh'd by the Civil Magiſtrates, as other "Subjects were. *But* Becket, *the Biſhops and "Clergy oppos'd this, being againſt the Liberties of "the Church, their Order, and the Honour of God.*" The King highly diſpleas'd with theſe Subterfuges, to ſcreen Criminals from Juſtice, after many vain Endeavours to reconcile the Difference, ſays angrily, but with much Truth, that *Whatſoever diſpleaſeth this Man, he would have it againſt God's Honour.* And thus did this aſpiring Prelate proſtitute that ſacred Name for his own execrable Purpoſes, and the ſurprizing Bigotry of thoſe Times, with great Zeal, tho' contrary to all Reaſon, cannoniz'd him for his pious Labours.

But as Men made Uſe of rheir Underſtanding, and this Eccleſiaſtical Power declin'd, the World (as they always will) grew wiſer, and at length found that an Abſurdity from the Mouth of a Prelate, is not one Tittle alter'd by the Sanctity of his Pontificals, or the Acclaims of his unthinking Admirers. They began to perceive that Reaſon being the Diſtinction between Man and the inferior Creation, it ought to be the eternal unalterable Rule of our Actions, and that nothing but the moſt ignorant Zeal could wink at theſe horrid Scenes of Blood, and exaſperated Fury, which had ſo long ſupported the Pretenſions and Claim of their Leaders, to a Religion whoſe Foundation and brighteſt Ornament themſelves acknowledged was an extenſive Charity. Thus Men of Knowledge and Reaſon having clear'd themſelves in the Proceſs from that Power whoſe Intereſt is ſupported at the Expence of our Senſes and Honeſty, generouſly labour'd to open the Eyes of their Fellow-Creatures, and to bring them from under the groſs Darkneſs of Superſtition and blind Zeal, becauſe they perceived this Bigotry diſſolv'd all Tyes of Gratitude and Humanity, fir'd the Mind with red hot Vengeance, and unquality'd Mankind for the calm rational Duties of a peaceable Neighbour and good Chriſtian.

LONDON.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, the 21ſt Day of January, 1728.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible you are met together in Expectation of being informed of the preſent Situation of publick Affairs, and of receiving that Satisfaction, which the Expences already made, and the Apprehenſion of their being continued for ſome longer Time, make it juſt and reaſonable for you to deſire.

The Execution of the Preliminary Articles, and the Opening the Congreſs of Soiſſons, *laid a Foundation for you to entertain Hopes of ſeeing very ſoon the happy Fruits and Effects of a general Pacification.*

But the various and extenſive Views which fell under Conſideration, in ſettling and reconciling the different Intereſts and Pretenſions of ſo many different Powers, appeared to be a Work of ſo much Time and difficulty, that the Project of a proviſional Treaty was thought of as a proper Expedient; which being concerted and negotiated among the Miniſters of the principal Powers, Parties to the Treaties of Hanover *and* Vienna, *was approved of by me and my Allies, not without reaſonable Hopes of the concurrence of the imperial Court, and the Court of* Madrid.

But no definitive Anſwer being yet returned by either of them, nor the Project of the proviſional Treaty, either accepted, or rejected, the Fate of Europe *is ſtill held in Suſpence, labouring under difficulties, that unavoidably attend ſuch a doubtful and undetermined Condition.*

It is with no ſmall Concern, that I am again obliged to ſpeak to my Parliament, *in this State of Uncertainty; nor am I inſenſible of the Burthens which my Subjects bear, and that in our preſent Circumſtances ſome may be induced to think, that an actual War is preferable to ſuch a doubtful and imperfect Peace. But as the Exchange is very eaſy to be made at any time, and as I am confident I ſhall not be thought backward in doing my ſelf and the Nation Juſtice, when a proper Occaſion calls upon me for it, I hope you will believe, that a juſt Regard for the Eaſe and Intereſt of my People alone prevailed upon me, rather to ſuffer ſome temporary Inconveniences, with the daily proſpect of obtaining a ſafe and honourable Peace, than too precipitately to kindle a War in* Europe, *and to plunge the Nation into ſtill greater and unknown Expences. But how diſagreeable ſoever theſe delays may be, nothing is more unjuſt, than to impute them to the Conduct of me, or my Allies: No Endeavours indeed have been wanting to ſeparate and diſſolve the happy Union that is eſtabliſhed among us;*

but

but long Experience and repeated Proofs of mutual Fidelity, have ſo ſtrengthened and cemented this Alliance, founded upon, and united by common Intereſt, that all Attempts to weaken it, or to create Jealouſies and Diffidence among us, have proved as vain and fruitleſs, as the Inſinuations to the contrary are falſe and groundleſs.

It will nevertheleſs be incumbent upon us to bring this important Tranſaction to a ſpeedy and certain Deciſion, that if a Concluſion can be put to it, conſiſtent with the Security and Preſervation of the Rights, Privileges and Poſſeſſions of Great Britain, *and my Allies, the Bleſſings of Peace may be diffuſed throughout* Europe, *and my Kingdoms again enjoy the happy Effects of a ſettled Tranquility; or, if this cannot be had, that the Allies may unite with Vigour and Reſolution, and exert themſelves in procuring that Juſtice and Satisfaction, which has been ſo long delayed. If this ſhould unavoidably be the Caſe, I depend upon the Zeal and Affection of this Parliament, that they will chearfully and effectually ſupport me in carrying on a juſt and neceſſary War.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I wiſhed and truly hoped to have ſeen the publick Expences leſſened before this time, but the preſent Circumſtances of Affairs oblige me to ask of you ſuch Supplies as ſhall be neceſſary for anſwering and defraying the Charge and Services of the enſuing Year, and for enabling me, as Events may require, to act with Vigour, and in concert with my Allies, who have reſolved to make the ſame Preparations, and to keep on Foot all their extraordinary Forces. I will order the proper Eſtimates to be immediately prepared and laid before you. And as the Produce of the ſinking Fund has exceeded our Expectations, I muſt recommend it to your care to make a farther Application of it to its proper Uſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It cannot be expected that I ſhould enter into the ſeveral Cauſes and Motives, which may have occaſioned the preſent delays in the Courts of Vienna *and* Madrid; *but if, among other Reaſons, Hopes given them from hence of creating diſcontents and diviſions among my Subjects, and a proſpect of ſeeing difficulties ariſe at home, have greatly encouraged them in their dilatory Proceedings, I am perſwaded, that your known Affection to me, and a juſt Regard for your own Honour, and the Intereſt and Security of the Nation, will determine you effectually to diſcourage the unnatural and injurious Practices of ſome Few, who ſuggeſt the Means of diſtreſſing their Country, and afterwards clamour at the Inconveniences which they themſelves have occaſioned. It is more than probable, that foreign Courts will wait now for the Reſult of your deliberations; and as you may depend upon my Conſtancy and Steadineſs, that no wicked and groundleſs Suggeſtions or Inſinuations ſhall make me depart from my preſent purpoſes, ſo I entirely rely upon your Wiſdom and Unanimity, to convince the World, that ſuch pernicious deſigns and Intrigues ſhall not alter that Affection, Harmony and good Underſtanding, which has hitherto ſubſiſted, and I hope will always ſubſiſt between me and my Parliament.*

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.*

Die Martis, 21 Januarii, 1728.

Moſt Gracious Soveraign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to offer the humble and hearty Thanks of this Houſe, for Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious SPEECH from the Throne, and to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the ſafe Arrival of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. This Happineſs is owing to your Majeſty's Paternal Affection, and affords the higheſt and moſt peculiar Honour to this Houſe, and a great Satisfaction to all good Subjects. The communicating to us the preſent Situation of Publick affairs, the giving all the Satisfaction concerning them we could reaſonably deſire, and the tender Concern Your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs for the Suſpence in which the Affairs of *Europe* are ſtill held, and the temporary Inconveniencies to Us, which of Neceſſity muſt attend it, are freſh Inſtances how much Your Majeſty has at Heart the Welfare of Your Kingdoms.

However doubtful the Event of the Preſent Negotiations may prove, which Your Majeſty has laboured with ſo much Prudence, in Concert with your Allies, to bring to an honourable Concluſion, we muſt with great Satisfaction obſerve that Our Preſent State of Uncertainty will ſoon be determined, Your Majeſty having been pleaſed to declare Your Opinion, in Concurrence with the moſt ardent Deſires of all Your faithful Subjects, that it is neceſſary to inſiſt upon a ſpeedy and certain Deciſion of this important Tranſaction. This is a Meaſure now become eſſential to the Intereſt of Our Country, and will convince all thoſe who have promoted theſe Delays, or have had the high Preſumption to impute them to your Majeſty's Conduct, that the Scepter of *Great Britain* is in the Hands of a Prince as little capable of being amuſed as intimidated.

We are fully ſenſible that a generous and compaſſionate Regard for the Eaſe and Happineſs of Your Subjects could alone have prevailed upon Your Majeſty to be hitherto patient under theſe dilatory Proceedings; for if this undetermined State has been detrimental to the Intereſts of Your Kingdoms, and if it has laid any Burthen on your People, it muſt neceſſarily have raiſed a high Reſentment in your Majeſty, the Guardian and Father of them.

But if, contrary to your Majeſty's Wiſhes and our own, that Juſtice and Satisfaction, ſo long delayed, cannot be obtained by amicable Meaſures, if the Patience of your Majeſty and your Allies ſhould be abuſed, and if the only Way to Peace ſhould be by an Appeal to Heaven in a juſt and neceſſary War, we ſhall with the greateſt Chearfulneſs and Zeal ſupport your Majeſty in the Proſecution of it, and enable you to carry it on with Vigour in Conjunction with your Allies; we have this Comfort, if a War unavoidably muſt happen, that it will be kindled at a Time, when the Reputation of the Arms of *Great Britain* cannot ſuffer any Diminution.

The Alliance, in which your Majeſty is engaged, being founded upon common Intereſt, and ſtrengthened with repeated Marks of mutual Fidelity, will, we hope effectually defeat the wicked Deſigns of your Enemies, who by falſe and malicious Inſinuations, would either create Diffidence among the Powers ſo united, or miſlead your own Subjects into unjuſt Opinions of the Conduct of your Majeſty's Allies.

It appears evident to us, that nothing could more encourage the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* in their preſent Delays, than if Hopes have been given from hence of creating Diſcontents and Diviſions among us, and of a Proſpect of ſeeing Difficulties ariſe at home: But whatever have been the various and ſecret Machinations of ſome few, who thro' Envy or Ambition, may have debaſed themſelves ſo far, as to act in Concert with the meaneſt and moſt treacherous Diſturbers of the State, we hope that by their continual Diſappointments in their pernicious and unnatural Deſigns, they will themſelves deſpair of being able to bring Diſtreſs upon their Country, even tho' they ſhould by Artifice, and the Lenity of the Conſtitution, almoſt daily abuſed, eſcape the infamous Puniſhment due by the Laws of the Land to ſuch Crimes. *We entirely depend upon your Majeſty's Conſtancy and Steadineſs (Virtues ever inſeparable from a great Mind) that no wicked and groundleſs Suggeſtions or Inſinuations will alter your preſent purpoſes, or induce your Majeſty to give Ear to fluctuating Counſels; and we ſhall endeavour to convince the World, that no artful Deſigns or Intrigues ſhall change that Affection and Harmony which has been, and we are confident, ever will ſubſiſt, between your Majeſty and your Parliament.*

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

I Thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs. So ſeaſonable an Inſtance of your Confidence in me cannot fail of producing very good Effects both at home and abroad. You may depend upon my conſtant Endeavours to promote the Eaſe and Proſperity of my People, which is the beſt Return I can make for your Zeal and Affection.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of* Commons *to the* KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave humbly to return our ſincere and unfeigned Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We congratulate your Majeſty upon the ſafe Arrival of his

his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, ſo much to the Joy and Satisfaction of your Majeſty and all your People.

We are not inſenſible of the various and expenſive Views which muſt naturally ariſe in ſettling and reconciling the different Intereſts and Pretenſions of ſo many different Powers, Parties to the Treaties of *Hanover* and *Vienna*; and we acknowledge with the utmoſt Gratitude, your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Prudence in avoiding, as far as was poſſible, all Occaſions of difficulties and delays, by concerting the moſt expeditious Methods of concluding, with Honour and Juſtice, the Negociation depending at *Soiſſons*.

We have the Happineſs to ſee your Majeſty indefatigable in the Purſuits of the Intereſts of your People, accommodating and compoſing the publick Differences, declining the Temptation of Military Glory, and chuſing rather to ſecure to your Subjects their juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions by the milder Arts of Moderation and Forbearance, than to plunge the Nation unneceſſarily into infinite and unknown Expences.

But your faithful Commons are ſo fully convinced that your own Honour, and the Honour of your Kingdoms, are Conſiderations ſo dear to your Majeſty, and ſo inſeparable from your Royal Mind, that we can with the greateſt Confidence imaginable, entirely rely upon your Majeſty's undoubted Valour and Reſolution to do your ſelf and the Nation Juſtice, whenever a proper Occaſion calls upon you for it: And we cannot in the leaſt doubt, from your Majeſty's conſtant and due Regard to the Rights, Privileges and Intereſts of your People, but what your Princely Care will equally extend it ſelf to the ſecuring our Commerce, and obtaining a juſt Satisfaction for the many Loſſes ſuſtain'd by your Trading Subjects.

The mutual Harmony and Fidelity ſo firmly eſtabliſhed and ſubſiſting between your Majeſty and your Allies, cannot fail to create in your Commons the higheſt Satisfaction; and it is with Pleaſure we obſerve, that all Endeavours and Attempts to ſeparate and diſſolve this happy Union, of ſuch Conſequence to your Kingdoms, and ſo eſſential to the preſerving the Peace and Tranquility of *Europe*, have proved vain and unſucceſsful.

We beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, That we will with the greateſt Chearfulneſs, raiſe the Supplies neceſſary for anſwering and defraying the Charge and Expences of the enſuing Year, and will not fail to make the proper Diſpoſition of the growing Produce of the ſinking Fond.

And if after all your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace, a Rupture ſhould become unavoidable, your Majeſty may depend upon the Zeal and Affection of this Houſe, effectually to ſupport your Majeſty in carrying on a juſt and neceſſary War, and enable you to act with Vigour, in Conjunction with your Allies, as future Events and the Circumſtances of publick Affairs may require.

And as nothing can be more injurious to your Majeſty's Honour, the Intereſt and Reputation of your People, than the vile and deteſtable practices of thoſe who by giving hopes of Diſcontents, Diviſions and Difficulties ariſing here at home, encourage dilatory proceedings, that have hitherto retarded the Concluſion of this important Tranſaction; we look with the utmoſt Abhorrence upon the Authors and Contrivers of ſuch baſe and unnatural Artifices, who ſuggeſt the means of diſtreſſing their Country, and clamour at the Inconveniences which themſelves have occaſioned. This makes it highly incumbent upon us to give your Majeſty the moſt unfeigned Aſſurance that the Houſe will by an unſhaken Duty and Affection to your Majeſty, and by a ſteady Perſeverance in Support of your Government, convince the World, That no falſe and groundleſs Inſinuations, no wicked Deſigns and Intrigues whatſoever ſhall be able to alter or diminiſh that Harmony and good Underſtanding between your Majeſty and your Parliament, which our Inclination, Duty and Intereſt call upon us inviolably to preſerve.

London, January 9. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for creating his Royal Highneſs Prince *Frederick Lewis* (the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunſwick Lunenbourgh, Duke of Cornwall and Rothſaye, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of the Iſle of Ely, Earl of Eltham, Viſcount of Lanceſton, Baron of Snaudon, and of Renfrew, Lord of the Iſles, and Steward of Scotland, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of Wales and Earl of Cheſter.

'Tis ſaid that upon the Arrival of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, His Majeſty having asked his Royal Highneſs ſome Queſtions, concerning his Health and the Fatigues of his Journey, the Prince reply'd as follows.

I humbly thank your Majeſty for ſending for me hither, to be ſo near to your Royal Perſon, which I had long wiſh'd. I do aſſure your Majeſty, that I ſhall make it my Endeavour to behave as a Son ought to do to his Father: And as I am the firſt Subject in the Kingdom, I ſhall not fail to ſet an Example to your People of all Degrees from the higheſt to the loweſt, of the Duty they ought to pay to their Soveraign.

In Page 2. Col. 2. line 16. for *His Writings*, read *His Writings as they were accounted*, in our laſt Paper.

Entred Inwards.

Sloop Roſe, *Joſeph Roſe* from *Barbadoes*.
---Roſe, *Henry Butterfield* from *Bermudas*.
Brig. Boodle, *Tho. Crowder* from *Barbadoes*.
Sloop Eliz. & Mary, *Richard Evans* from *Boſton*.
Eliz. & Ann, *William Burroughs* from *Jamaica*

Entred outwards.

Ship Weering, *Mat. Philips*, to *Barbadoes*.
Sloop Trueman, *Labe. Pierce*, to *London*.

Cleared.

Snow Gilbert, *Hugh Hughs*, to *Briſtol*.
Ship Swift, *Rob. Parkhouſe*, to *Jamaica*.
Pink Tho. & John *An. Ferguſon*, to *Lisbon*.
Ship Pine Apple, *Rich. Panketh*, to *Madera*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Luſty young Man and Woman Servants: The Man having four Years to ſerve, the Woman five and a quarter, a very good Flat, and ſundry other Things to be ſold reaſonable, by *Richard Mullington* in *Water-ſtreet*.

THis is to give Notice, that Major *John Dowdle* lately living at *Saſafrax* River in *Cæcil* County in *Maryland*, being dead, has left Mr. *Richard Dowdle* his Heir to an Eſtate of many Thouſand Pounds. If the ſaid Mr. *Richard Dowdle* will apply to the Printer hereof, he may be further inform'd, and where to apply to the Executor.

A New Brick Houſe not finiſhed; with the priviledge of a Pump, and two Alleys, adjoyning to the Sign of the Bear, in *Market-ſtreet*, clear of Ground Rent, to be ſold; alſo the Houſe next adjoyning, which *Owen Owen* Eſq: (late Sheriff) now lives in, to be lett, enquire of *Joſeph Harriſon*.

IN *Mulberry-ſtreet* at the Houſe of Alderman *Carter*, is a School erected, where Writing, Arithmetick, both Vulgar and Decimal, with ſome Parts of the Mathematicks, and alſo the Latin Tongue will be carefully taught by me

John Lloyd.

From the *Friendly Office* for ſelling all ſorts of Goods cheap.

1. TWo *New Frying Pans.*
2. *Six Pair of* H L *Hinges.*
3. *Seven Fire Shovel-Pans.*
4. *A Parcel of Pewter.*
5. *A Greek and Engliſh* Lexicon, *a great Curioſity, explaining every Word in the New Teſtament.*
6. *Merchants Magazine.*
7. John Whitehead's *Works.*
8. Vernon's *Compleat Compting-Houſe.*
9. George Whitehead's *ſober Expoſtulation.*
10. W. Penn's *Primitive Chriſtianity.*
11. *A Clock, that goes well, to be ſold upon Credit.*

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